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If the Germans really want peace, they can get it in the approved way of the defeated army.

It is time for the German people, if they have any spunk, to step forward and assert themselves.

Recovering their territory by the square mile daily, the Serbians are probably among the happiest people of the world.

Especially pleasing was the release of some 6,000 French civilians who had been held by the Germans in Laon for more than four years.

It is noticed in passing that the German crown prince fled when the allied armies got within 20 miles of his safe roosting place. No capture for him, not if he knows it.

Vermont is leading New England in the number of cities and towns which have over-subscribed to the Fighting Fourth Liberty loan. You don't always have to put the Vermonters to the front, for they oftentimes go there of their own accord.

Evidently Field Marshal Foch has his own ideas about the evacuation of France and Belgium by German forces, and probably concerning an armistice as well. Moreover, he is going about the fruition of those ideas in a very business-like manner. Leave it to Foch.

If those French scientists have really discovered the influenza germ, the discovery will mean a tremendous boon to mankind. The discovery ought to be developed at the earliest opportunity until the proper and effective counteraction is found. The present epidemic of influenza is now sweeping the whole world into its grasp, and haste must be made to combat the evil.

Following the reply of the United States, through President Wilson, to Germany and Austria, we may confidently expect the complete and final break between Turkey and her former allies. Turkey cannot stand it to go alone, isolated as she is from any hope of assistance from either Germany or Austria. Moreover, it would not be surprising to see Austria capitulate after the full significance of Wilson's words sink home.

Two Vermont men in service have already been cited for special bravery and initiative on the field of battle in France. And there are probably more to come. It is likely, too, that many of our representatives in the service have performed acts which were very meritorious and which have escaped public attention. Such as these have the consciousness of work well done even though they may not receive the distinguished service cross and get the public commendation of the war department.

Although among the first to enlist following the outbreak of the war with Germany, several hundred members of the old 1st Vermont infantry have just been privileged to cross the ocean to join the fight for liberty of the world. When the old 1st Vermont regiment was broken up these several hundred men were eventually shunted into the 57th Pioneer infantry and stationed in the South, where they have been undergoing training for a year. They will now get the chance which they have so richly earned. Vermont people at home will watch for any developments in which the 57th Pioneers may be named, for something more than well-wishes goes with these men.

By getting out of his conveyance and taking his place at the head of the great military procession in New York City last Saturday, President Wilson might seem to have placed himself in greater jeopardy from enemies or cranks in the vast crowd; but as a matter of fact he probably was safer walking in the midst of an escort of pedestrians than he would have been in a carriage where he would have been lifted slightly above the elevation of the procession. The occurrence at one point in the line of march when a man rushed out and attempted to get near the president was enough to give alarm to those who saw the act, but the promptness with which the intruder was hauled up short was reassuring as to the measures being taken to protect the chief executive. In troublous times like the present it is probable that extraordinary precautions are taken to safeguard the president when he places himself in danger.

IT IS SURRENDER OR FIGHT FOR GERMANY.

With the delivery of his ultimatum to Germany on Oct. 14, President Wilson may be said to have virtually turned over the German negotiations to the military and naval authorities of the allies and of the United States, with the reservation, of course, that the civil governments will have the final say. That ultimatum to Germany is the most straightforward-the-shoulder utterance which President Wilson has delivered in a long time and it serves to clear away much of the uncertainty that developed from his previous message, which was misunderstood

in many quarters. Although not much space is given to the feature, a presentation of principle that stands out quite prominently is that the allies will not enter into any peace with the German government in its present form. In other words, the president says that autocracy must go. Either the Hohenzollerns must be turned out, or they must be shorn of their capacity to involve the world in such a catastrophe as that which has existed for more than four years. It is plain language from the head of one government to the head of another government, but it represents quite accurately the sentiment of the allied governments.

In the second place, President Wilson demands that the present atrocities of the German military and naval arms cease before there can be any thought of receiving German peace envoys; the envoys cannot come to the allies with their hands covered with the blood of innocent non-combatants and with themselves covered with the tell-tale marks of pillage. But that is, naturally enough, only a side issue of the peace question. Far more important is the demand that Germany give some positive guarantees of the sincerity of her peace purposes; and that will be worked out by the leaders of the allies' armies in conjunction with the heads of those governments. As to an armistice, President Wilson passes that along to Field Marshal Foch and his generals.

Taken all in all, there will be cold comfort to the German leaders. They can have peace if they wish to take it in the form that Bulgaria received it at the hands of the allies. Or if they do not accept that sort of peace they can take their chances on the field of battle and in sea conflict. The statement of President Wilson meets the situation well and, while it does not say that Germany must surrender unconditionally, the stipulations amount to that. Meanwhile, the activities of Marshal Foch have not been checked in the least by the negotiations.

NO BREAD OR BUTTER UNLESS REQUESTED

New Regulation for Eating Houses Is Effective Oct. 21, 1918—Other Features of the New Regulation.

A new conservation program for public eating places effective Oct. 21, 1918, is announced by Frank H. Brooks, federal food administrator for Vermont. Pamphlets descriptive of this program will be sent to proprietors of hotels and restaurants by the United States food administration but it is important that the general public should be familiar with this new program, which must be carried out if America is to provide sufficient food for the rapidly increasing American army in Europe and for the allied armies and the allied civil population during this year.

In emphasizing the necessity for conscientious conservation during this year, Mr. Brooks said, "During the year ending July 1, 1919, the United States must ship for the American army, the allied civilians and armies, and certain neutrals who are dependent upon America 17,550,000 tons of foodstuffs, which is 5,730,000 tons more than was shipped during the year ending July 1, 1918. Directed by President Wilson to assure the allies that in this common cause we eat at a common table, Mr. Hoover promised the allied food conference that whatever their allied war-food program called for from America we should fulfill. He told them that 'We by the economy of our people, have the reserves in food to supply all necessities.'

"To redeem this promise of the American people made through Mr. Hoover the proprietors of public eating places must undertake in many particulars a stricter program than last year. It is estimated that nearly 8,000,000 people eat at public eating places. And the food consumption in these places is larger than in the average homes. Hence in the new home card to be issued for American households on Oct. 28 and in the new program for public eating places now being sent out, together comprising a victory conservation program, the food administration emphasizes the absolute necessity of a further reduction of the consumption and waste of food products. What is needed is a direct reduction of consumption of all foodstuffs, with a special emphasis on the staples."

The United States food administration declares itself confident that just as during the last year hotel and restaurant men and all other proprietors of public eating places will carry out the policies of the food administration and will enjoy the hearty co-operation of their patrons. Some of the most important of the policies for this year as follows: No bread or butter shall be served unless the guests request it. Hotels and restaurants are asked to economize in the use of coffee by every possible care in order to relieve ships transporting coffee to this country which may be used to transport our troops and supplies abroad. The food administration regards the fourth meal as unnecessary and unpatriotic.

Everything possible should be done to simplify hotel and restaurant service. The saving of labor may be effected by the establishment of plate service; that is, meat and vegetables comprising the main part of the meal should be placed on one plate instead of serving several in several side dishes. A simple bill of fare should be arranged—one for breakfast, one for luncheon, one for dinner or supper, all with a limited number of dishes and changed from day to day to give variety. The use of made over dishes and of animal by-products such as ox-tails, tongues, calves heads, livers, kidneys, tripe, sweetbreads, brains and feet will save greatly in all staples and permit the effective use of many available foods.

Food Administrator Hoover has issued the following general orders for public eating places, which are defined as including all hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, clubs, dining cars and steamships:

General order 1. No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served any bread or other bakery product which does not contain at least 20 per cent of wheat flour substitutes, nor shall it serve or permit to be served more than two ounces of this bread, known as Victory bread, or if no Victory bread is served, more than four ounces of other breads (such as corn bread, muffins, Boston brown bread, etc.). Sandwiches or bread served at boarding camps, and rye bread containing 50 per cent or more of pure rye flour, are excepted.

General order 2. No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served bread or toast as a garniture or under meat.

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Facts are worth proving, and the proof is very simple.

May we present it to you?

Rogers Walk-Over Boot Shop

General order 3. No public eating place shall allow any bread to be brought to the table until after the first course is served.

General order 4. No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served to one patron at any one meal more than one kind of meat. For the purpose of this rule meat shall be considered as including beef, mutton, pork, poultry and any by-products thereof.

General order 5. No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served any bacon as a garniture.

General order 6. No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served to any one person at any one meal more than one-half ounce of butter.

General order 7. No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served to any one person at any one meal more than one-half ounce of Cheddar, commonly called American, cheese.

General order 8. No public eating place shall use or permit the use of the sugar bowl on the table or lunch counter.

Nor shall any public eating place serve sugar or permit it to be served unless the guest so requests and in no event shall the amount served to any one person at any one meal exceed one teaspoonful or its equivalent.

General order 9. No public eating

place shall use or permit the use of an amount of sugar in excess of two pounds for every 90 meals served, including all uses of sugar on the table and in cooking, excepting such sugar as may be allotted by the federal food administrators to hotels holding a bakery license. No sugar allotted for this special baking purpose shall be used for any other purpose.

General order 10. No public eating place shall burn any food or permit any

food to be burned and all waste shall be saved to feed animals or reduced to obtain fat.

General order 11. No public eating place shall display or permit to be displayed food on its premises in any such manner as may cause its deterioration so that it cannot be used for human consumption.

General order 12. No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served what is known as double cream or cream de luxe; and in any event, no cream containing over 20 per cent of butter fat shall be served.

Our President Has Answered

WHAT DID HE SAY? Just what every true American hoped and prayed that he would say: "We will let Foch attend to the method of evacuation."

THAT'S THE ANSWER WE WERE WAITING FOR. Our president has done his duty, now let us do ours, and show the German people and the German government that his answer is our answer.

That's the important thing just now. Let them know that they have not caused a division of sentiment by their evasive replies. They have fooled nobody but themselves.

We are facing the most critical period of the whole war, and we must stand firm as a rock, determined to fight on for years if need be.

It is this spirit and this determination that will hasten the end and save many lives that might otherwise be needlessly sacrificed.

Germany must understand that we mean war to the bitter end, if she makes it necessary, and that we will be satisfied with nothing short of unconditional surrender.

If you subscribe to this doctrine, then please come in and buy a bond.

You can have one for \$1 and up.

THIS IS THE LAST WEEK, AND DO NOT WAIT UNTIL THE LAST DAY.

YOUR COUNTRY CALLS. JUST A LOAN. You'll get your money back with interest. COME IN TO-DAY.

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The Fourth Liberty Loan

For the fourth time our government asks the public for funds with which to prosecute the war. The amount is larger than any previous loan, because of the growing cost of the war. Our overseas army is approximately one million nine hundred thousand men. Food, guns, munitions, transportation and the necessary attendant costs mount into the billions. The strain of the war is upon us. We now have a realizing sense of the present and impending loss in men and money, the necessity for service and sacrifice for economy and patriotic devotion. In order that the lives of our army abroad may be saved, the suffering of the sick and wounded ameliorated, there must be an unbroken flow of guns, munitions and army equipment, of food, medicine and hospital supplies. To insure this uninterrupted flow in sufficient volume, the government needs the funds it asks for.

The country is thoroughly aroused. All camouflage as to who brought about the war and their purpose in so doing has been dissipated. The Huns stand convicted before the world. Germany believed the submarine would give her victory, and she deliberately and purposely forced the United States into the war, believing in her blind conceit that from this country she would recoup her losses by receiving a large indemnity. For generations we shall continue to pay taxes "made in Germany," but our only contribution to Germany direct will be delivered in a masterful manner by our army and navy.

Subscribe of your own free will. Do not wait to be solicited. Call at the bank and make your pledge without further delay.

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